

The Daily Courant.

Tuesday, March 4. 1712.

London, March 4.
Yesterday arrived the Mail of Tuesday last from Holland.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated March 8.
Hague, March 6.

General Dopf sets out from hence to Morrow for the Frontier, and will be followed on Wednesday by General Count Tilly. M. Glabbeek Captain of Artillery, arrived here Express Yesterday with the following Letter to their High Mightynesses, written from Doway the 3d of March at 9 a Clock at Night.

THE Earl of Albemarle, General, arriving here Post from Mons on Sunday Night last, the Garrison of this Place marched out at three in the Afternoon on Monday, with a Train of Artillery of 20 Cannon or Mortars, and 300 Waggon with Ammunition. We passed the Scarpe at Vitry, the Morasses of the Senlet at Saily, and arrived at Day-break near the Cence de Courteboy, where we were joyned by the Garrisons of Lisle and Bethune, and afterwards by that of Tournay. The Dispositions were immediately made for opening the Trenches before Arras, and in less than 3 Hours after Day-light they were finished. The Enemy had no Notice of our Approach till the Opening of their Gates. At 8 a Clock their Troops had all drawn together in Arms, and immediately all the Grenadiers of the Garrison made a Saily; but they were vigorously repulsed to the Barrier of the Town; and the Chevalier de Belsuns a Colonel, who commanded in the Place next to the Marshal, was taken Prisoner with an Officer or two. In the Evening our Cannon were placed on the Batteries, and at Midnight we fired so many red-hot Bullets, Bombs, &c. that at two a Clock the Magazine began to burn, and the Flames spread so suddenly on all Sides, that before Day all was burnt to Ashes down to the Ground; not one House of the Town being damaged that we can learn, because our Men were forbid to fire into it.

Hereupon the Cannon were immediately drawn off from the Batteries, and sent away: At ten a Clock the whole Detachment followed. The Earl of Albemarle made the Retreat in so much good Order and with so good a Disposition for Resistance, that the Enemy durst not make the least Attempt on the Rear-Guard.

By two in the Afternoon the whole Body had passed the Desfilé of Saily and Binche: This Garrison is come in hither this Evening: The others, which halted at Vitry, will continue their March to Morrow to their respective Places, as will likewise the Garrisons of Aire, Menin, Courtray, Ath, and Audenarde, which had advanced to Fampoux on the Scarpe, to cover our Retreat if there had been Occasion. I congratulate your High Mightynesses with all my Heart on the happy Success of this important Enterprize, executed without Loss, which next to the Blessing of God, must be attributed to the Conduct of the Earl of Albemarle, to the Zeal and Diligence of the other Generals on this Frontier, who were joyned by Lieutenant-General Cadogan, and to the unwearied Labour of our Troops.

The Ingenieurs la Grave, Moor, Meyboom, and Houweyler, the latter of which had been twice before to view the Ground, opened the Trenches with extraordinary Diligence; but especially the Captain of Artillery Glabbeek, laboured with all possible Activity, Zeal, and Conduct, as well in projecting as executing the Design: For this Reason the Earl of Albemarle and I have judged it proper to dispatch him to your High Mightynesses, to give you a more ample Relation Verbally of what passed. As to the Largeness of the Magazine, your

High Mightynesses will better see what it was by the subjoyned Account, which makes it amount to at least a Million or twelve hundred thousand Rations; from whence 'tis apparent that the greatest Hopes of the Enemy were founded on their taking the Field early. I hope they will hereby be hinder'd, and that on the contrary this will render it easie for the Arms of your High Mightynesses to carry one of the most Important Places of the Enemy's Frontier at the opening of the Campaign, with God's Assistance. I am &c.

Signed P. V. Vegelin van Claerbergen.

Addition.

Arras, Feb. 20. 1712.

AT the Beginning of this Month we had here 25 or 26 Stacks of Hay, 17 of which were each 100 Foot in Length, 40 in Breadth, and 60 in Height: The rest were of half that Bigness. Since that time we have been busy in Augmenting these last Stacks, and to add some other little ones, so that the Number is at present above 30. They are all in the Plain on the Side of the Castle, as many as could be placed there, and are about half as high again as the Walls of the Town.

From the Hague Courant, dated March 9.

Doway, March 6. The French Officers taken at Arras report, that the Magazine burnt there consisted of 1500000 Rations of Hay, which was designed to subsist their whole Army near six Weeks.

Utrecht, March 7. The Papers of Specifick Demands delivered to the French Plenipotentiaries the 5th Instant were eleven in Number, namely on the Part of the Emperour, the Queen of Great-Britain, the King of Portugal, the King of Prussia, the States-General, the Duke of Savoy, the Elector of Trier, the Elector Palatine, the four associated Circles, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the Bishop of Munster. The principal Demands of the Emperour, are, the intire Monarchy of Spain and the Indies, except what is to be given to the King of Portugal, the Duke of Savoy, and the States-General, pursuant to the Treaties and Agreements made with them: A sufficient Barriere for the Empire; the Restitution of Alsace and the Franche Comté, in the Condition they were at the time of the Pyrenean Treaty; and the Re-establishment of the Duke of Lorraine in the full Possession of his Dominions, &c.

The King of Prussia demands the Principality of Orange, besides that of Neufchatel and Valengin &c. His Majesty has one Demand likewise in favour of the Interests of the Protestants in Germany &c.

The States-General demand a sufficient Barriere against France; Liberty for the French Refugees in their Dominions to go into France, to be capable of inheriting Estates and to trade there; the Enlargement of those in the Gallies, and others imprisoned for the sake of Religion, &c.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Savoy insist, besides their own particular Demands, that Spain and the Indies be restored to the House of Austria, &c.

The other Allies (abovementioned) make Demands relating to their own Interests.

And to the respective Demands of every Ally was annexed a Clause, by which each of them reserves the Right of supporting the Interests of their Allies, according to their Treaties and Conventions, &c.

The Specifick Demands of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, for what relates to France.

THE most Christian King shall acknowledge in the clearest and strongest Terms the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, according as it is limited by Acts of Parliament

(made during the Reign of the late King William the 3d of glorious Memory, and of Her Majesty now reigning) to the Protestant Line in the House of Hanover.

The most Christian King shall promise besides, as well for himself as for his Heirs and Successors, never to acknowledge any Person for King or Queen of Great Britain, other than Her Majesty now reigning, and those Kings or Queens who shall succeed her by virtue of the abovesaid Acts of Parliament.

The most Christian King shall likewise oblige himself to cause the Person who pretends to the aforesaid Crown of Great Britain, to depart forthwith the Territories of France.

The most Christian King shall promise for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, never to disturb the said Queen of Great Britain, Her Heirs and Successors of the aforesaid Protestant Line, in the peaceable Possession of the Crown of Great Britain, and of all depending thereon; as also never to grant any Aid or Assistance, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Mariners, Soldiers, or otherwise, to any Person or Persons, who hereafter would attempt under any Pretext or any Cause whatever to oppose the aforesaid Succession, or to favour those who should oppose it, directly or indirectly by open War, or by fomenting Seditions and Conspiracies against such Prince or Princess who shall be on the Throne of Great Britain by virtue of the aforementioned Acts, or against Her or Him on whom the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain shall devolve conformably to the aforesaid Acts.

The Plenipotentiaries of France shall forthwith enter into Negotiation with those of Great-Britain, to make a Treaty of Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

The Most Christian King shall cause all the Fortifications of Dunkirk to be demolished, as also that Port to be filled up, and the Sluices which serve to cleanse it to be destroyed; the whole at his Expence; and within two Months after the Signing of the Peace: And his said Majesty shall likewise be obliged never to cause the said Fortifications, Port, or Sluices to be repaired.

His Most Christian Majesty shall remit to Her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, the Day of Exchanging the Ratifications of the Peace to be made, Authentick Acts and Formularies of Cession of the Islands of St. Christopher, and of Newfoundland, with the Town of Placentia, and the other Islands situate in the Sea round the same: As also Acadia with the Town of Port-Royal, otherwise called Annapolis-Royal, and such part of the said Country as depends thereon.

The most Christian King shall restore to the Queen and Kingdom of Great-Britain Hudson's-Bay and Straits, together with all the Countries, Seas, Coasts, Rivers, Places and Forts belonging thereto; and shall consent that the Limits betwixt the said Hudson's-Bay and the Possessions of the French on the Sides of the River of St. Laurence shall be regulated, and the Subjects of Great-Britain and of France Prohibited from ever passing the said Limits, or going by Land or Sea one to the other.

The most Christian King shall likewise cause just and reasonable Reimbursements to be made to the English Hudson's Bay Company, of all the Losses which the said Company has suffered by the Invasion and Depredation done by the French in Time of Peace to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Effects.

The Subjects of France who are Inhabitants of Canada, and others, shall for the Future forbear to hinder the reciprocal Traffick between the Subjects of Great Britain and the Natives of the Country of America; as also to disturb the five Indian Nations or Cantons, or others who are under Obedience.

Her Majesty, conformably to Her Alliances, insists, that the most Christian King shall cause just and reasonable Satisfaction to be given to all and every one of the high Allies upon what they demand of France.

Although it be found convenient that every one of the High Allies should make their own particu-

lar Demands, yet because the Ministers of his Electoral Highness of Hanover are not yet arrived, and for other Considerations, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries insist that France shall own the Electoral Dignity of his said Highness, with all the Rights and Prerogatives thereto appertaining.

Her Majesty the Queen reserves to the Allies whose Ministers could not yet come to the Congress, the Privilege of delivering in hereafter their Pretensions and Demands, which shall be received and considered in the same manner as if they were now Presented; it being Her Majesty's Intention that the same regard should be had thereto, and just Satisfaction given them.

The Queen demands likewise that the better to preserve Tranquility in the Empire the Clause added to the four Article of the Treaty of Reswick shall be abolished, and that France shall not in any manner oppose the settling of all Affairs of Religion in the Empire conformably to the Treaties of Westphalia.

What Her Majesty thinks Herself obliged to Demand in favour of the Reformed Protestants of France, of those who are in or condemned to the Gallies, detained in Prisons or other Places, or are Refugees, shall be explained in the Course of the Negotiation, in concert with those of the Allies who concern them selves therein.

Her Britannick Majesty Demands further that the most Christian King cause good and speedy Justice to be done to the House of Hamilton for the Dutchy of Chastellerault, to Coll. Charles Douglass for the Lands taken from him by France, and others of Her Subjects.

Her Majesty Demands besides, that France cause just and equitable Satisfaction to be given to Her Friends who shall be named in the Progress of the Negotiation, for the Losses and Damages which they have suffered by France, with the re-establishment of the Liberties and Privileges which they have right to claim.

Utrecht, March 8. Yesterday Morning a Conference was held at the Town-House of the Ministers of the Allies, but nothing material was offered by any of them, they being willing before they enter upon any new Business to wait the Event of the general Conference to be held to Morrow, at which 'tis expected the French Plenipotentiaries will so far explain themselves that it may be seen in what manner the Negotiations are to be carried on, and whether they are willing to proceed without first communicating the Demands of the Allies to their Court, which 'tis scarce believed they will undertake to do. The People in these Parts who seemed scandalized that the French should in their first Proposals offer so little, are now well persuaded that the Allies have made their Demands extensive enough, and 'tis not doubted but the Union they have shewn among themselves by the general Clause for supporting each others Demands, will have a good Effect. Count Sinzendorf received an Express from England this Day, and dispatched one in the Evening to Vienna.

Dover, March 2. This Morning arrived a French Boat from Calais. There is Advice by it, that the Duke of Brittany (newly created Dauphin) is dead: But that the King of France is in perfect Health.

AT Punch's Theatre in the Little-Piazza, Covent-Garden, this present Tuesday being the 4th of March, will be presented the Opera that was Yesterday by Subscription, call'd, The Sea-sons Sacrifice: Where Punch performs the part of Captain. Beginning exactly at 5 and again at 8 a Clock. Boxes 2 s. 6 d. Pits 1 s. 6 d. None to be admitted with Masks.

Hannah Prefs, a Servant Maid of a Middle-Statute, brown Complexion, a short Nose, Marked with the Small Pox, with a Light coloured Gown and Petticoat with a little dirty Silver Lace at the bottom, and a Dark-coloured Riding-hood, speaking broad Somersetshire, went away from her Service on Sunday Morning the second Instant about 11 a Clock, and carried with her the following Plate, One Silver Tankard of old Standard holding above a Quart; One Silver Salver with a wrought Rim, Six Silver Forks with three Prongs each, Six Spoons of German Silver, Two plain Salts, A Silver Stand for Oyl and Vinegar, Pepper and Mustard-Box, of new Standard: Supposed to be gone away with one John Brown, an old Grey-haired Man and Squints, who was her Security, and said he lived at Wame-Smith. If any Person brings Intelligence either of the Servant Maid, or the Plate, or the Man, to Mr. Edward Bird at the White Lyon a Linnen-Drapers over-against Bullin-Court in the Strand, shall have 4 Guinea Reward.

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